

國立臺中教育大學 108 學年度學士班日間部轉學生招生考試

英文試題

適用學系：英語學系二年級

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%; 2% each)

1. An air raid drill is an activity in which everybody practices ___ to a possible attack that involves bombs being dropped from airplanes.
(A) respond (B) responds (C) responded (D) responding
2. The city has wonderful facilities such as tennis courts, baseball fields, basketball courts, swimming pools, and exercise centers. People can enjoy pursuing their ___ at these places.
(A) pastries (B) part-time (C) pastimes (D) parachutes
3. Inside the glass display case at the cafe were many ___ cakes including cheese cakes, black forest cakes, sponge cakes, marble cakes, and Swiss rolls. When the customer went there yesterday, he was indecisive about which cake to choose.
(A) spout (B) sprawl (C) demolish (D) delectable
4. Since more stations have been added to the high speed rail, people have been able to easily ___ more places. This allows people to visit more hot spots throughout the country.
(A) ooze (B) access (C) exceed (D) impede
5. The ___ rain flooded the streets as water couldn't go through the drainage system fast enough. This caused traffic jams in the streets.
(A) tortoise (B) currency (C) promptly (D) torrential
6. Many students are riding i-bikes to school. This helps students be healthy and have strong hearts. This also eases the ___ on the buses during rush hour.
(A) puffy (B) cowardly (C) congestion (D) conductive
7. Greenhouse gas ___ that are produced by factories pollute the environment and hurt people's health.
(A) merge (B) massive (C) missions (D) emissions
8. During the year-end banquet, the employees of the company enjoyed eating different types of seafood including raw tuna, salmon, scallops, and _____.
(A) yams (B) lentils (C) prawns (D) egg plants

9. The strong earthquake caused the lights to swing, the windows to ____, and the tables to rock back and forth. When all these things happened, people nervously ran outside to avoid being injured.
(A) rattle (B) cactus (C) raucous (D) maraca
10. The company sent its ships to explore the ____ areas. The ships were searching for fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The company hoped to make an enormous profit from selling the fossil fuels.
(A) fare (B) swoop (C) glider (D) coastal
11. The family went to the park for ____. The children played on the playground equipment such as the swing, the slide, the seesaw, the jungle gym, and the horse spring rider. Mom exercised by using the chin-up bars. Dad walked on the pebble stone path.
(A) redeem (B) recession (C) redundant (D) recreation
12. The family went to a wonderful zoo to get familiar with ____ animals from around the world. The zoo had baboons from Africa, emus from Australia, kiwis from New Zealand, possums from South America, and Bengal tigers from India.
(A) exotic (B) stasis (C) engross (D) stagnant
13. To prevent the stink bugs from damaging the lychee and longan trees, the government was paying money to the people who collected and ____ the stink bug larvae.
(A) folded in (B) turned in (C) lowered down (D) twirled around
14. As winter turned to spring, signs of new life appeared everywhere. Trees began to ____, flowers started blooming, and dandelion seeds flew through the air.
(A) bud (B) dub (C) hub (D) suds
15. John went to the airport to pick up his clients. He ____ a placard at the arrival hall so that his clients could easily locate him. After John met up with his clients, he transported them to the company.
(A) held up (B) walked over (C) squeezed out (D) pressed down on

II. Cloze (30%; 2% each)

Rachel Carson (16) in a simple farmhouse outside the river town of Springdale in western Pennsylvania. The first woman to take and pass the civil service exam, Carson worked for the Bureau of Fisheries from 1936 to 1952. In 1951 she published *The Sea Around Us*, a (17) book on life under the sea (18) on her years of work as a marine

biologist. Her most famous book, *Silent Spring* (1962), (19) the alarm about the use of pesticides and other chemicals in the production of food. The book was one of the earliest popular works (20) Americans to the dangers facing our natural environment.

16. (A) raised (B) was raised (C) rose (D) was risen
17. (A) ground (B) groundbreaking (C) grinding (D) underground
18. (A) based (B) basing (C) is basing (D) are basing
19. (A) raised (B) rising (C) was raised (D) arise
20. (A) alerted (B) alerting (C) loud (D) aloud

There is a (21) in “English-medium” education all over the world. In some regions—such as East Asia and Latin America—the growth is principally among the rich. In (22)—Africa and South Asia, where former colonies never quite escaped the language (23)—it is happening at all income levels. Parents’ desire for their children to (24) English is spurring the growth of private schooling; parents in the slums of Delhi and Lagos buy English-medium education in the hope that their children will gain a university degree, obtain good jobs and even join a (25) world of global professionals.

21. (A) surround (B) surrounding (C) surge (D) survival
22. (A) another (B) other (C) the other (D) others
23. (A) grill (B) grilling (C) grip (D) gripe
24. (A) master (B) mastering (C) mastermind (D) masterminding
25. (A) gleam (B) gliding (C) glimmer (D) glittering

The Cathedral of Notre Dame had withstood ransacking during the wars of religion, (26) during the revolution, two world wars and Nazi occupation, becoming an emblem of resistance in the (27) of a constantly disrupted history. (28) this, Notre Dame is a product of the paradoxes of that history. It is where an emperor, Napoleon, (29) in 1804, and where the founder of modern republican France, Charles de Gaulle, (30) upon his death. It was at once a living place of worship for the French secular state: a symbol in itself of the country’s history and its present, in all its glorious contradictions.

26. (A) haggling (B) looting (C) ranting (D) rantings
27. (A) faction (B) fictitious (C) face (D) faculty
28. (A) More than (B) Moreover (C) Nevertheless (D) Though

(背面尚有試題)

29. (A) crowns (B) crowned (C) crowning (D) was crowned
30. (A) remembers (B) remembered (C) remembering (D) was remembered

III. Reading Comprehension (40%; 2% each)

For nearly a century, bacteria-fighting drugs known as antibiotics have helped to control and destroy many of the harmful bacteria that can make us sick. But in recent decades, antibiotics have been **losing their punch** against some types of bacteria. In fact, certain bacteria are now unbeatable with today's medicines. Sadly, the way we've been using antibiotics is helping to create new drug-resistant "superbugs."

Superbugs are strains of bacteria that are resistant to several types of antibiotics. Each year these drug-resistant bacteria infect more than 2 million people nationwide and kill at least 23,000, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Antibiotics are among the most commonly prescribed drugs for people. Antibiotics are effective against bacterial infections, such as strep throat, some types of pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, and ear infections. But these drugs don't work at all against viruses, such as those that cause colds or flu.

Unfortunately, many antibiotics prescribed to people are unnecessary. And the overuse and misuse of antibiotics help to create drug-resistant bacteria. Here's how that might happen. When used properly, antibiotics can help destroy disease-causing bacteria. However, if you take an antibiotic when you have a viral infection like the flu, the drug won't affect the viruses making you sick. Instead, it'll destroy a wide variety of bacteria in your body, including some of the "good" bacteria that help you digest food, fight infection, and stay healthy. Bacteria that are tough enough to survive the drug will have a chance to grow and quickly multiply. These drug-resistant strains may even spread to other people.

Over time, if more and more people take antibiotics when not necessary, drug-resistant bacteria can continue to thrive and spread. They may even share their drug-resistant traits with other bacteria. Drugs may become less effective or not work at all against certain disease-causing bacteria.

You can help slow the spread of drug-resistant bacteria by taking antibiotics properly and only when needed. Don't insist on an antibiotic if your health care provider advises otherwise. (This passage is adapted from the editors of NIH News in Health, 'Stop the Spread of Superbugs: Help Fight Drug-Resistant Bacteria.' 2014 by National Institutes of Health)

31. What does **losing their punch** mean in the first paragraph?
- (A) Losing their ability to detect bacteria
 - (B) Losing their ability to spread bacteria
 - (C) Losing their ability to kill bacteria
 - (D) Losing their ability to weaken bacteria
32. Which of the following illnesses is **NOT** likely to be caused by bacteria?
- (A) ear infection
 - (B) flu
 - (C) pneumonia
 - (D) strep throat
33. Drug-resistant bacteria are
- (A) bacteria that are very difficult to kill with many drugs.
 - (B) bacteria that can only be killed with antibiotics.
 - (C) bacteria that are always killed with antibiotics.
 - (D) bacteria that grow quickly.
34. Which is the main cause of superbugs?
- (A) Many people take antibiotics to treat bacterial infections.
 - (B) Antibiotics become less effective against certain disease-causing bacteria.
 - (C) Antibiotics are often inappropriately prescribed.
 - (D) Antibiotics destroy a wide variety of bacteria.
35. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) It is always advisable to use antibiotics as soon as an infection appears.
 - (B) There is nothing people can do to prevent bacterial infections.
 - (C) Bacteria and viruses can both be destroyed using the same drugs.
 - (D) Superbugs cannot always be killed with today's medicines.
36. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) People contribute to the spread of bacterial infections by using antibiotics for viral infections.
 - (B) Bacteria cause serious infections that are treated with modern antibiotics, but sometimes people overuse or misuse them.
 - (C) Some bacteria are becoming very resistant and cannot be killed, so we need to try to prevent infections and use antibiotics only when necessary.
 - (D) People should stop using antibiotics to prevent the spread of drug-resistant bacteria.

(背面尚有試題)

One weekend in May 2010, Nashville in the USA was expecting a few

centimeters of rain. Two days later, 33 centimeters had fallen and eleven people had died in the resulting floods.

There's been a change in the weather. Extreme events like the Nashville flood – described by officials as a once-in-a-millennium occurrence – are more frequent than before. Also in 2010, 28 centimeters of rain fell on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours, causing mud slides that buried hundreds of people. And record rains in Pakistan led to flooding that affected more than 20 million people. Meanwhile, severe droughts have affected Australia, Russia and East Africa. Deadly heat waves have hit Europe, leaving 35,000 people dead in 2003. Financial losses from such events jumped 25 percent to an estimated \$150 billion worldwide in 2011.

What's going on? Are these extreme events signals of a dangerous, human-made change in the Earth's climate? Or are we just going through a natural run of bad luck? The short answer is: probably both. On the one hand, the most important influences on weather events are natural cycles in the climate. Two of the most famous weather cycles, El Niño and La Niña, originate in the Pacific Ocean and can affect weather patterns worldwide. But something else is happening too: the Earth is steadily getting warmer, with significantly more moisture in the atmosphere. The long-term accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is trapping heat and warming up the land, oceans and atmosphere. As the oceans warm up, they produce more water vapor and this, in turn, feeds big storms, such as hurricanes and typhoons.

“We know that warming of the Earth's surface is putting more moisture into the atmosphere. We've measured it. The satellites see it,” says climatologist Jay Gulledge. Another scientist, Michael Oppenheimer, agrees. We need to face up to that reality, he says, and do the things we know to save lives and money. (This passage is adapted from the editors of *Life*, “Wild Weather.” 2019 by National Geographic Learning.)

37. Why was the rain in Nashville considered to be an extreme event?

- (A) There was very high rainfall over many days.
- (B) The amount of rain was forecast in advance.
- (C) There was very high rainfall in a very short time.
- (D) The rainfall in Nashville happens every one hundred years.

38. The article says that extreme weather events

- (A) have an influence on the climate.
- (B) are part of a long-term change.
- (C) kill more people than before.
- (D) may be accurately forecast.

39. According to the article,

This isn't a hypothetical scenario – it's happening now in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and beyond. This type of fraud is reaching **epidemic** proportions worldwide, at least in part because the online advertising economy that underlies much of today's internet is terribly broken. The rise of misinformation discussed under today's catch-all banner of 'fake news' needs to be understood in the context of unhealthy market realities that can reward malicious behavior for profit.

Most people are getting at least some of their news from social media now. In order to maximize profits from displaying ads, news feeds and timelines show the content that attracts the most attention. This ends up favoring headlines that scream for reactions (expressed as shares, 'likes' and comments).

Online misinformation is a major threat to the health of the internet and all of the societies it touches because of the potential for political disorder, the undermining of the truth, and the hatred and rumors that can spread in conflict or disaster zones, but also because attempted quick fixes by politicians (with or without ulterior motives) may threaten the openness of the internet.

Numerous people are already working on ways to tackle parts of the problem. Developers and publishers are trying to build more thoughtful and balanced communities around their news. The Credibility Coalition is working on a web standard to support the detection of less trustworthy and unreliable content. Teachers are developing curricula to help their students grapple with misinformation. And social platforms are trying to make political ads more transparent, although with limited effect. These are still early days for many ideas.

Even if efforts like these succeed, many argue that we'll still have to tackle a bigger internet health problem: the underlying online advertising and engagement model that rewards abuse, fraud and misinformation. It's hard to imagine fixing this problem without regulation, radical changes in internet business models, or both. (This passage is adapted from the editors of British Council Press, 'Future Skills: Understanding Fake News.' 2019 by British Council.)

44. Which of the following words is the synonym for **epidemic**?

- (A) local
- (B) various
- (C) widespread
- (D) substantive

45. According to the passage, what is the main motivation for people to create fake news?
- (A) To comment on current affairs
 - (B) To spread viruses
 - (C) To increase advertising revenue
 - (D) To entertain readers
46. What problem with fake news is **NOT** mentioned in this passage?
- (A) It may place the internet's openness at risk.
 - (B) It may disrupt political stability.
 - (C) It may cause conflicts.
 - (D) It may prevent the spread of hatred.
47. Which of the following description about fake news is **NOT** true?
- (A) Most of the advertisements contain fake news.
 - (B) Fake news often receive more attention than real news.
 - (C) Fake news stories can deceive people by looking like trusted information.
 - (D) Many people are trying to solve fake news problems.
48. People can combat fake news by
- (A) educating students how to deal with false news stories.
 - (B) reporting news in a fair and balanced fashion.
 - (C) helping detect misinformation.
 - (D) all of the above.
49. How does the author feel about tackling fake news, or more generally, internet health problems?
- (A) optimistic
 - (B) confident
 - (C) doubtful
 - (D) disappointed
50. What is the purpose of this article?
- (A) to complain
 - (B) to inform
 - (C) to entertain
 - (D) to persuade